

MOLNAR, Laszlo, okleveles banyamernok; POTHORNIK, Jozsef; LASSAN, Jozsef, banyamernok; BERCSENYI, Lajos, banyamernok; SZEKENYI, Ferenc, banyamernok; FENYES, Gyula, banyamernok; SULT, Tibor, banyamernok; ZSUFFA, Miklos, banyamernok; JAMBRICH, Gyula, banyamernok; REVVALVI, Janos, banyamernok; SZENDREY, Zoltan, banyamernok; BOCSI, Otto, banyamernok; SCHAFFER, Peter, banyatechnikus; SZTERMEN, Jozsef, banyamernok, muszaki fejlesztési csoportbeli foelado; MAGYARFY, Karoly, gepeszmernok; SANDOR, Gasper, banyamernok; VISKARDI, Laszlo, gepeszmernok; GORDOS, Pal, gepeszmernok; CHMELL, Ferenc, gepeszmernok; ALMASIM Geza, gepeszmernok; AJTAY, Zoltan, dr., banyamernok; MARTOS, Ferenc, dr., banyamernok

Conference on technical development in Salgotarjan. Bany lap 97 no.10:720-722 0 '64.

1. Nograd Coal Minig Trust (for Pothornik, Lassan and Ber-
csenyi).
2. Nagybatnoy Colliery (for Szekenyi, Fenyes,
Molnar, Sult and Chmell).
3. Mizserfa Colliery (for Zsuffa and
Jambrich).
4. Matranovak Colliery (for Revfalvi, Szendrey and
Bocsi).
5. Kanyas Colliery (for Schaffer, Sztermen and Magyarfy).
6. Zagyva Colliery (for Sandor, Viskardi and Gordos).
7. Director,
Mining Research Institute, Budapest (for Ajtay).
8. Department
Chief, Mining Research Institute, Budapest (for Martos).

CHMELO, K.; MERKA, J.

On the toxicity of vitamin K (experimental part). Cesk. pediat.
14 no.8:741-745 Aug 59.

1. Z detskeho oddelenia OUNZ I. Mikulas, prednosta MUDr. K. Chmelo.
(VITAMIN K, toxicol.)

MERKA, Jan; CHMELO, Kornel

Course of influenza (1957) in the newborn. Cas. lek. ceak. 98
no.34:1077-1081 21 Aug 59

1. Detske odd. OUMZ Lipt Mikulas, prednosta prim. dr. Kornel Chmelo.
(INFLUENZA, in inf. & child)
(INFANT NEWBORN, dis.)

CHMELO, K.

Preventive administration of chlorpromazine in respiratory infections in children. Cesk.pediat.16 no.2:163-164 F '61.

(CHLORPROMAZINE ther)

(RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION ther)

CHMELO, Kornel; GRIGER, Zoltan

The myelogram in rheumatic disease. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.7/8:660-662
Jl-Ag '61.

1. Detske oddelenie nemocnice v Handlovej, prednosta dr. Z. Griger.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER pathol) (BONE MARROW pathol)

CHMELO, K.; REHAK, P.

Rupture of the kidney modified by a tumor in a newborn infant.
Gesk. pediat. 16 no.11:1004-1005 N '61.

1. Detske oddelenie (prednosta: MUDr. Z. Griger), chirurgicke
oddelenie (prednosta: MUDr. P. Rehak) nemocnice s poliklinikou
v Handlovej.

(NEPHROBLASTOMA in inf & child)
(INFANT NEWBORN neopl)

CHMELO, K. (MD)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHMELO, K., MD.

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 13-14, 1963, p 556

"Chloramphenicol and Deaths Resulting from its Use."

CHME, G. A., SCHMIDT, K., KAMENICKY, F., SCHLECHART, J.

Early diagnosis of perinatal infections. Cesk. pediat. 19
no.9:814-820 S '64.

1. Porodnické oddelenie, úsek novorodenecký (veduci MUDr.
F. Chovan); Patologickoanatomicke oddelenie (veduci MUDr.
K. Schmidt); Petské oddelenie (veduci MUDr. F. Kamenicky);
Mikrobiologické oddelenie (veduci MUDr. J. Schlechart) a
nemocnice Obvodního ústava národního zdraví v Praze 18.

KAMENICKY, F.; CHMELO, K.; HULAJ, J.

Exchange transfusion in an O-A incompatibility. Cesk. ped. 20
no.12:1066-1067 D '65.

1. Detske oddelenie (veduci MUDr. F. Kamenicky) a OTS (veduci
MUDr. J. Hulaj), Obvodniho ustavu narodniho zdravi v Prievidzi.

VOBOROVA, A.; CHMELOVA, M.

Phytogenic photodermatitis. Cesk. dermat. 40 no.1:43-45 Ja '65

1. II. dermatovenerologická klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství
Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. J. Obrtel, DrSc.).

BAWOLSKI, Roman; CHMIEL, Eugeniusz

Ultrasonic defectoscopy of parts of the railway rolling stock and surface installations. Przegl kolej mechan 16 [i.e. 15] no. 6: 153-158 Je '63.

1. Zaklad Technologii Metali i Spawalnictwa, Centralny Ośrodek Badan i Rozwoju Techniki Kolejnictwa, Warszawa.

BAWOLSKI, Roman; CHMIEL, Eugeniusz

Ultrasonic testing of rolling stock parts and railroad surfaces.
Przegl kolej mechan 10 [i.e.15] no.12:366-375 D '63.

1. Department of Metal Technology and Welding, Central Institute
of Research and Development of Railway Techniques, Warsaw.

BAWC'SKI, Roman; CHMIEL, Eugeniusz

Supersonic testing of rolling stock parts and railroad surfaces. Pt. 3. Przegl kolej mechat 11 [i.e. 16] no.4: 100-105 Ap '64.

1. Department of Metal Technology and Welding, Central Institute for Research and Development of Railway Techniques, Warsaw.

BAWOLSKI, Roman; CHMIEL, Eugeniusz

Ultrasonic testing of railroad rolling stock parts and surfaces.
Pt.4. Przegl kolej mechan 11[1.016] no.5:149-153 My '64.

1. Department of Metal Technology and Welding, Central Institute
for Research and Development of Railway Techniques, Warsaw.

CHMIEL, Franciszek, inż.; HARASYMCZUK, Jozef, inż.; WIECZOREK, Jerzy, inż.
~~TUREK~~ Zénon, inż.

Increasing the power of a TK-50 power unit by 10 MW.
Gosp paliw 11 Special issue no.(95):58 Ja '63.

1. Elektrownia Konin.

CHMIEL, J.

ARONSKI, A.; CHMIEL, J.; WREZLEWICZ, W.

Considerations on bronchographic technics. Polski tygod.
lek.10 no.46:1500-1503 14 Nov. '55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wroclawiu; kierownik:
prof. dr Wiktor Bross. Wroclaw, II Klinika Chirurgiczna A.M.
(BRONCHI, radiography,
technic)

GHMIEL, J.

The deplasmolysis of human erythrocytes. Postepy biochem. 8 no.4:
565 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej AM w Poznaniu.
(ERYTHROCYTES) (HEMOLYSIS)

BOGDANIKOWA, Beata; CHMIEL, Jan

Comparative studies on serum proteins in traumatic and postoperative shocks. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.28:1246-1252 9 July 56.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr. E. Szczeklik i z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr. Wiktor Bross, Wrocław, III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych.

(SHOCK, blood in,

proteins, comparison in traum. & postop. shocks (Pol))

(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases,

shock, comparison in traum. & postop. shocks (Pol))

CHEMEL, J.; GROBELNY, M.; AUGUSTYN, W.

Fluorine and its inorganic compounds; technology and applications. p. 53.

CHEMIX. (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Stowarzyszenie Naukowe-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. 5, no. 2, February 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 8, August, 1959.

Uncl.

JADWIGA CHMIEL

✓ Inorganic ²⁷fluorine compounds. Władysław Augustyn, ⁴
Jadwiga Chmiel, and Marian Grobelny. *Chemia (Gliwice)* 12, 9-13 (1959).—A review, with 8 references. E. J. H. 42

Fluorine and its inorganic compounds. Technology and application. Wł. Augustyn, J. Chmielewski, and M. Grobelny. *Chemik (Gliwice)* 12, 53-7(1956). A review with 13 references. F. J. Hendel

USCUTYN, Włodysław, CHMIEL, Jadwiga

The role of water as a component of the soda absorption mass
used in insulation life-saving instruments. Przem chem 42
no.10:585-589 0'63.

1. Instytut Chemii Nieorganicznej, Gliwice.

CHMIEL, J.

STOLZMANN, Z.; CHMIEL, J.; PIETZ, Cz.

Effect of metal ions on life span of erythrocytes. Acta physiol.
polon. 5 no.4:615-617 1954.

1. Z Zakładu Chemii Fizjologicznej w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr
Z.Stolsmann.

(ERYTHROCYTES,
life span, eff. of ions)
(IONS, effects,
on erythrocyte life span)

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood. Blood Transfusions and Blood Substitutes.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50707

Author : Stolzmann, Z., Chmiel, J., Pietz, Ca.

*Inst : -

Title : The Effect of Metallic Iones upon the Stability of Erythrocytes.

Orig Pub : Soc. amis et lettres Poznan, 1956, C, No 6, 83-94.

Abstract : The effect of Fe^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Co^{2+} upon the resistability of erythrocytes (E) which were preserved in vitro under sterile conditions at 14-16° C was studied. The comparison establishing the degree of hemolysis (H) of E taken from banked blood, and of E in hypertonic NaCl solutions (in concentrations of 0.500 to 0.575 percent with or without the above mentioned ions being added) has demonstrated that Fe^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Co^{2+} increase the stability of E. The degree of inhibition of H under the influence of any

Card 1/2

* INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, POZNAN.

- 25 -

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological). T-4
Blood. Blood Transfusions and Blood Substitutes.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50707

of the iones fluctuates between 35 percent and 100 percent. The effect upon the activity by each particular kind of iones depends on the individual peculiarities of the donor's blood. The greatest increase in E resistibility (82 percent) was achieved by applying all 3 iones simultaneously. A delay of H which was caused by the activity of the metallic iones was observed in the presence of glucose in the preserving fluid only, and this phenomenon was absent if sodium citrate was used. This fact may be explained by the catalytic effect of the ions upon fermentative glucolysis processes, during which E receive an excess of energy in order to carry out their biologic processes. -- N.Ya. Simanovskaya.

Card 2/2

STOLZMANN, Zdzislaw, Prof., Dr.; GRMIEL, Josef, Dr.; PIETZ, Czeslawa, Dr.

A quantitative interpretation of the degree of reversion of erythrocyte hemolysis. Bull. Soc. amis sc. Poznan, ser. C No.6: 95-103 1956.

1. Inst. of Phys. Chemistry of the Med. Acad. in Poznan.
(HEMOLYSIS,
quantitative interpretation of degree of reversion of hemolysis)

CHMIEL, J.

STOLZMANN, Z.; CHMIEL, J.; KARON, H.

Effect of temperature on osmotic resistance of the erythrocytes. Acta
physiol. polon. 8 no.3:534-535 1957.

1. Z Zakładu Chemii Fizjologicznej A. M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof.
dr Z. Stolzmann.

(ERYTHROCYTES

osmotic resist., eff. of temperature (Pol))

CHMIEL, J.; KARON, H.

On the osmotic resistance of erythrocytes in hypo- and hyperthermic experimental conditions. Bull. Sec. amis Sc. Poznan, Ser. C no. 9:13-21 1959.

(ERYTHROCYTES)
(TEMPERATURE)

CHMIEL, Jozef

Calcium level in the blood serum in women during the second half of pregnancy and during labor. Gin.polska 30 no.6: 639-649 M-D '59.

1. Z Zakładu Chemii Fizjologicznej A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr Z.Stolsmann.

(PREGNANCY blood)

(LABOR blood)

(CALCIUM blood)

CHMIEL, J.; McMANUS, T.J.; GIBSON, J.G.

Protective effect of potassium on the erythrocytes exposed to mechanical injuries. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:669-670 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej A.M. w Poznaniu, Kierownik:
prof.dr Z. Stolzmann. Z Harvard Medical School, Boston.
(POTASSIUM pharmacol)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

GEMIEL, J.

Resistance of the erythrocytes and their physico-chemical changes
in hypertonic media. Acta physiol.polon.11 no.5/6:670-671 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik:
prof.dr Z. Stolzmann.
(ERYTHROCYTES)

GHMIEL, Josef

The osmotic resistance of the erythrocytes and the problem of cell structure and metabolism. Postepy biochem 7 no.2:263-276 '61.

(ERYTHROCYTES)

CHMIEL, J.

Resistance of human red cells and their physico-chemical changes in hypertonic media. Bull soc. amis sci Poznan [Med] Ser. C no.10:113-125 '61.

(ERYTHROCYTES)

(HYPERTONIC SOLUTIONS)

II

C

Determination of the efficiency and output of glass furnaces.
F. JOCHIM AND J. CHMIELEŃSKI. *Przemysł Szkłarski*, 1949, No. 1, pp. 8-13; *Polish Tech. Abstracts*, 1951, No. 1, p. 99. - The results of heat measurements and a summary of the most relevant technical factors in regard to 6 pot furnaces and one small and one large high-efficiency tank furnace are presented. The results confirm the suitability of the WBC heat standards.

C

VII

Manufacture of pots for plate glass production. J. Czumak, 84-
841. *Przemysł Szkłarski*, 1949, No. 6-7, pp. 13-19; *Polish Tech-
Abstracts*, 1951, No. 1, p. 99.—A detailed description is given of
the manufacture of pots for cast glass, and numerous stages of
production are discussed. An important point is to maintain the
Al₂O₃ content at 10.8 to 11.5% of the finished composition. 7
figures.

BC₂

glass

2648. The determination of the efficiency and output of glass furnaces.—
Fr. Jounis and J. Chabaudani (*Prismyol Sibirskii*, No. 1, 8, 1949; Abstracted in
Pol. Techn. Abstr., No. 1, 69, 1951). The results of heat measurements are given
together with a summary of relevant technical factors in respect of 6 pot furnaces,
one small and one large high-efficiency tank furnace.

Chmielenski J.

Chmielenski J., Eng. "Foamglass." (Szkło piankowe). Przemysł Szklarski,
No. 12, 1949, pp. 11-17, 6 figs.

A discussion on various methods of manufacture of cellulated glass.
Description of semi-technical experiments of production in moulds under
pressure of a refractory block.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

P.T.A.

Other Branches of Industry

6561055
Chenichenko, I. Secondary Foaming of the Glass Substance.
Wzrost przemysłu szklanego. Szkło i Ceramika, No. 7, 8,
1960, pp. 119-121, 1 ill.

The author, on the basis of his own observations and experiments with glass melting in pot furnaces, attempts to explain the phenomenon and to deal with the various causes of secondary foaming of the glass substance. He compares the results of melting of plate glass in pot and tank furnaces and arrives at the conclusion that glass melted in tank furnaces must be more translucent. He emphasizes the detrimental effect of deviation from the proper routine of melting, as well as the effect of air contained in the pores of the secondary material.

PTA

6

543.867 : 577.16

1171

Chmielewska J., Henzig J., Miodkowska Iwaszkiewicz M. Vitamins-
and Antivitamins K. Part 3.

„Witaminy i antyvitaminy K”. Cz. 3 Przemysł Chemiczny No. 2.
1951, pp 111—117, 12 figs., 4 tabs.

To determine the molecular shape of the two groups of
compounds possessing antiprothrombic activity, 3-substitute deriva-
tives of 2,4-dioxychromane and 2-hydroxy 1,4-naphthaquinone and
the absorption spectra of the corresponding ketones and ketals were
determined. Most of these active compounds undergo a molecular
rearrangement under biological conditions with the formation of
„phenanthrene” configuration, which has been proved to stimulate
antiprothrombic activity. This is in agreement with the hypothesis
advanced in part 2 of the paper.

A C A

New Methods in the Construction of Glass Tank Furnaces

New methods in the construction of glass tank furnaces. JAN
Czechoslovakia: *Sklebo i Ceram*, 2 [4] 74-77 (1951) - C. discusses
new principles in constructing furnaces for glassmelting, the
operating principles, and their advantages and disadvantages. 4
figures. A.D.I.

ACS

Application of various glasses for overhead lighting. JAN
CHMIELENSKI. *Szkło i Ceram*, 2 [5] 100 103 (1951) C dis
cusses the quality of various illuminating glasses 5 figures
A D.1

12

ACS

some principles and properties of foam glass. JAN CUMIS-
Lundberg. *Svensk Papperstidn.* 2 [10]: 226-32 (1941). — C. 2226 with
the results of his investigations on the methods and production of
glass foam. Methods applicable to heating, foaming, and cooling
are given, together with the properties resulting from foaming.
The influence of grease on surface tension, sponginess, and ab-
sorption are explained. Chemical analysis of three typical
foam glasses gave the following results:

	60	72 0	72 0
SiO ₂	7		
Al ₂ O ₃	5	15 2	8.8
CaO	8		5.0
MgO	20	12 8	14 2
Na ₂ O			
Coefficient of linear expansion (20°-100°C.)	105.9	84 6	85 5

These glasses were fired to 700-780°C. 6 figures. A.D.1.

CHMIELENSKI, JAN

2

Study of grinding and polishing. Jan Chmieleński. *Stal i
Cement*, 3 (9) 221-26 (1963). — The removal of the surface layer
depends on the glass properties, the grinding material, and the
reaction between the glass and the abrasive. 10 figures

A.D.I.

CHMIEL ENSKI, JAN

Solubility of iron in glass. J. N. CHMIEL ENSKI, S. M. J. CERAM. 3 (7-8) 175-80 (1962).—The solubility of iron in glass depends on time, temperature, and atmospheric conditions. Chemical reactions at various temperatures are given. Light transmission at various wave lengths and the viscosity of glass at different temperatures are shown graphically. A.D.I.

CHMIELENSKI, J.

"Dissolubility of metallic aluminum in glass" p. 80, (SZKLO I CERAMIKA,
Vol. 4, No. 3, Mar. 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

CINTELENSKI

2
①
1267. Correct preparation and drying of glass sand. J. CHMIELENSKI (*Silikat Tech*, 4, 478, 1953). An installation is described. (2 figs, 1 table.)

Chmieleński J. Principles of Polishing Flat Glass.

„Podstawy polerowania szkła płaskiego”
1953, pp. 167—170. 4 figs.

The author deals with the theory of mechanical and chemical processes of polishing flat glass by means of abrasives, namely, cerium oxide and particularly separated oxides.

CHMIELENSKI, J

3890

654.163.4.004

Chmieleński J. The Foundations of a New Technique in Flat Glass
Manufacture.

MT

„Podstawy nowej technologii szkła płaskiego”. Szkło i Ceramika.
No. 2, 1954, pp. 50—51, No. 4, 1954, pp. 70—72, 7 figs., 2 tabs.

In order to improve the quality of the ground surface of flat glass, grind stones have been used instead of the hitherto general method of grinding with loose grains. An edge grinding machine with ring and a horizontal sandstone wheel and a sandstone roller were used in the investigations. The best surface, both as regards evenness of surface and fissure depth, was obtained on the glass of a circumferential velocity of the sandstone roller equal to 340 metres per minute, and when it was, in addition, performing a reciprocating motion along the axis at about 20 m. p. min. In practice, this reduced the time required for grinding by 50 per cent as compared to that taken by current methods.

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Chmielewski

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000308930001-7"

CHMIELENSKI J.

3731

668,286 : 621.921.3.002.614

Chmieleński J., Lisicki T. Investigations over the Efficiency of Certain Polishing Materials. 117

„Badanie sprawności rozmaitych materiałów polerujących”. Szkło i Ceramika. No. 5, 1954, pp. 90-93, 22 figs.

Glass dust, pumice, volcanic tuffs, polishing rouge and zinc white were examined for their usefulness in polishing, and their efficiency (measured by the loss in the weight of glass during the polishing operation) in relation to the appearance of the surface obtained. The instrument used for the investigation was a rotating polishing wheel of poplar wood or felt, having a speed of rotation of about 300 metres per minute at the polishing point, and provided with a handle, specially made to give a uniform pressure of the sample on the wheel. When using the wooden wheel it was found that glass powder was the most efficient, but the best appearance of the surface was obtained by using pumice and tuffs. Rouge and tuffs were more efficient than pumice when using a felt wheel. The least satisfactory polishing properties were those of zinc white, which, on the other hand, produced a high degree of polish. A comparison of results showed that those obtained on a wooden wheel were far better than when a felt wheel was employed, especially in the case of hard-grained materials. A more even surface, on the other hand, was obtained on a felt wheel.



CHIMLEWICKI, J.

Some results in obtaining automatically tempered products. J. J. J.
CENIO I TCHMINKA, Warszawa, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1951.

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (JAN), 10, Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Incl.

CHMIELENSKI, Jan

Jan Chmielenski (Walbryzych), "Erfahrungen beim Schmelzen von Spiegelrohglas in der Anne," Silikat Technik (Berlin), Yr 7, No 2, February 1956, p. 71.

German language summary of an article which appeared in Szklo i ceramika (Warsaw), Vol 5, No 10, 1954, pp. 201-5.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Dinders. Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44071.

Author : ~~Chmielenski~~ Jan, Wojcicka Danuta

Inst :

Title : Lining of Glass-Melting Pots With Porcelain.

Orig Pub: Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 6, 151-155.

Abstract: It is proposed to coat the inside surfaces of
glass-melting pots with a layer of porcelain. The
inside layer must be finely-granular, contain a
minimum amount of iron oxide, and undergo the same
amount of shrinkage as the main body of the pot.
A study was made of the effect of variable moisture
content of the refractory body on the adhesion

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 44071.

and strength of the porcelain layer. In the tests use was made of a refractory body having the following composition (in %): SiO_2 52, Al_2O_3 43, Fe_2O_3 2, TiO_2 1, remainder 2%. Tests were carried out with specimens in the shape of plates, with 0.25 liter laboratory pots and with experimental pots of 5-liter capacity. Results of the tests: coating with a porcelain layer improves the quality of the glass; for high melting point glass it is necessary to use a layer of porcelain having a higher melting point; for different grades of glass different varieties of porcelain should be used, for example, in the case of flint glass - a conventional insulator-grade porcelain. Particular

Card : 2/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Dinders. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 13, 1958, 44071.

attention must be given to moisture content of the
pot and porcelain body, and to the conditions of
firing.

Card : 3/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications - Ceramics, Glass, Bonding
Materials, Cements.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 36995

Author : Chmielenski, J., Bednarz, R.

Inst :

Title : Effect of Glass Chips on Glass Homogeneity.

Orig Pub : Szklo i Ceramika, 1957, 8, No 9, 235-239

Abstract : Authors' aim was to find means of production of a homogeneous glass, suitable to the manufacturing of cheap products from glass chips only. Special surface characteristics of such glass and its intense interaction with refractories strongly impair its physical properties. Such glass becomes very brittle. The article states that by mechanical mixing one may obtain glass from glass chips which is not of lower quality than that obtained from furnace baking. Large quantities of

Card 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their H.
Application - Ceramics, Glass, Bonding Materials,
Cements.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 36995

outside chipped glass are not recommended for use,
especially in the manufacturing of drawn plate glass.
Chipped glass homogenization is improved by the addi-
tion of soda.

Card 2/2

31

31

Country : Poland
Category : E-13
Abs. Jour. : 39421
Author : Chmielenski, J.
Institut. : Not given
Title : Increasing Optical Glass Production
Orig Pub. : Szklo i Ceram, 9, No 9, 246-253 (1958)
Abstract : The author discusses possible increases in optical glass (OG) output by proper drawing of the glass from the molds. The so-called classical method of producing OG presents a number of important shortcomings: the properties of the glass are impaired on cooling, additional thermal treatment is required (hot molding), and the molds can be used only once. The Schott method of casting the glass into molds made of cast iron or heat-resistant steel is considerably simpler and more economical. The use of the latter method permits a 4-to 5-fold increase in capacity. The author discusses the causes of rejects in the production of OG by the above-indicated method and makes recommendations for their elimination.
L. Sedov

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Ceramics. Binding Materials. *
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61574
AUTHOR : Chmielenski, J.
INSTITUTE :
TITLE : Increased Production of Optical Glass
ORIG. PUB. : Szklo i ceram., 1958, 9, No 12, 335-340

ABSTRACT : Presented is a thorough analysis of defects and losses of optical glass in the tempering process, in the block cutting operation and in polishing. Causes of the appearance of cracks in the tempering step are indicated and explained on the basis of differences in the coefficients of expansion of glass and of forms, improper distribution of heating elements in the tempering chamber. It was suggested that cracks resulted from an uneven cooling of blocks and that they form

*Concrete.

Card: 1/2

H - 40

CIMIELEWSKI, J.; SMOZYNSKA, R.

A cause of the appearance of air bubbles in nonalkaline glass. p. 98.

SZYFLO I OPRAWA. (Centralne Zarzady Przemyslu Sklarskiego i Ceramicznego oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

15-2120

26472
P/015/61/000/008/001/001
D001/D101

AUTHOR: Chmieleński, Jan

TITLE: Methods of reducing the streakiness of pot-melted glass

PERIODICAL: Szkło i ceramika, no. 8, 1961, 229-230

TEXT: This article concerns investigations on how to avoid streakiness of optical glass. Glass streakiness originates from minute Al_2O_3 particles leached out from the fireclay of which glass melting pots are made. The bulk of glass melt in a pot is homogeneously clear except for a layer touching the pot's walls, from which it picks up alumina and becomes streaky. As the glass melt level drops down in the pot, the contaminated melt from around the pot's perimeter flows down too, spreads over the surface and causes the streakiness. The purest, colorless glass is produced in melting pots made of Gross Almerode clay; but ideal for this purpose are pots made of platinum. Further, it is a well-known fact that glass made in larger pots is cleaner than glass made in smaller ones. In order to protect clean glass melt from mixing with the contaminated one flowing down

Card 1/3

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P/015/61/000/008/001/001

D001/D101

Methods of reducing...

the pot's walls, a fireclay ring floating on the melt surface is used and the clean glass melt is scooped from inside of this ring perimeter. However, it is only a half-measure, because as the glass melt level in the pot drops down, so much of the contaminated melt accumulates outside of the ring that eventually it flows under the ring and mixes with the remainder of the clean glass melt. Assuming that glass melt touching the pot's walls for a longer period of time causes the streakiness of glass, experiments were carried out applying forced convection and simultaneous stirring. The improvement was striking. Whereas, when using the floating ring method about 43% of the product was rejected, on using the latter method the amount of rejects dropped to approximately 0.67%. However, there is one difficulty; the fireclay stirrer must be replaced after each batch of melt made, otherwise masses of spherical drop-like balls of glass of entirely different type and properties appear throughout the melt. This phenomenon is apparently well-known and is explained by leaching out of the clay binding material from the stirrer during the first operation and falling out of minute clay particles during the

Card 2/3

Methods of reducing...

26472
P/015/61/000/008/001/001
I001/D101

second batch stirring. The author arrived at the conclusion that not only a substantial improvement of optical glass production was achieved, but also enough informative material was collected on which a new technology of optical glass production can be developed.

Card 3/3

CHMIELENSKI, Jan

On the correct organization of cullet utilization in the Polish national economy. Szkło 12 no.10:302-304 0 '61.

CHMIELENSKI, Jan

Outlines of changes to be made in the technology and organization
of the manufacture of optical and ornamental glass. Szkło 13
no.3:68-75 Mr '62.

GEMIELEWSKA, D.; KOTARBINSKA-STEFANOWSKA, B.; SUCHANKOWA, A.

On Loeffler's infiltrations. Pediat. pol. 37 no.8:793-804 Ag '62.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Brokman i z Zakładu Radiologii Pediatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Rowinski.
(LOEFFLER'S SYNDROME)

BROKMAN, Henryk; CHMIELEWSKA, Danuta; GIETKA, Marian; GUTKOWSKA, J.

Effect of tuberculous sera on the growth of staphylococcal strains.
Postepy hig. med. dosw. 16 no.3:597-604 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr
H. Brokman.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

(TUBERCULOSIS)

CHMIELEWSKA, Danuta; SŁOMOWNA, Barbara

Diagnostic difficulties in a case of lympho-pulmonary tuberculosis.
Pediat. Pcl. 39 no.6:699-704 Je '64.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Kierownik: doc. dr med. H. Kobierska), i z Zakładu Radiologii
Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof.
dr K. Rowinski).

CHMIELEWSKI, Franciszek, dr. med.

I Surgical Department of the Ujazdowski Hospital. (Recollections from the 1939-1945). Arch. hist. med. 28 no.1/2:139-149 '65.

WIERZBOWSKA, Alina; CHMIELEWSKA, Ida [deceased]; BOROWSKA-KUZMICKA, Jadwiga

On difficulties in selecting a drug in some forms of myelocytic leukemia. Pol. med. wewn. 32 no.7:721-722 '62.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Markert Z Laboratorium Szpitala im. N. Barlickiego w Łodzi Kierownik: doc. dr med. A. Wierzbowska.
(LEUKEMIA MYELOCYTIC) (ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS)

CHMIELEWSKA, Irena

Biophysics. Kosmos biol 12 no.2:159-160 '63.

CHMIELEWSKA, Irena

"Methods of enzymatic analysis" by H.U. Bergmeyer. Reviewed
by Irena Chmielewska. Przem chem 42 no.6:336-337 Je '63.

The pigment of red cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*: I. Irena Chmielewska. *Rozprawy Chem.* 13, 725-735 in German 1951 [1953]).—An anthocyanin pigment, $C_{25}H_{20}O_{11}Cl$, isomeric with peonidin, was isolated and studied. One kg. of dried and powd. cabbage was treated with 2.5 l. of MeOH cong., 25% HCl for 10-18 hrs. and filtered and the residue washed with one l. MeOH cong. 1% HCl. The filtrate treated with 2 vols. of Et_2O was set aside for 2 hrs. and then decanted. The dark cherry-red mass dissolved in hot MeOH and filtered after 24 hrs. to remove insol. mineral salts was reprecip. by the addn. of 4 vols. of Et_2O . The ppt. dissolved in H_2O was converted to the insol. Pb salt by the addn. of neutral $Pb(OAc)_2$ [Pb-

(OAc)₂ + 2H₂O]. The Pb salt washed with MeOH and air-dried was converted to the chloride by dissolving in MeOH contg. 3% HCl. The crude pigment was repeatedly fractionated from MeOH-HCl. 7.5 g. of pigment (O-Me value 7.1%) was dissolved in 35 cc. H₂O and 38 cc. 4 N NaOH. After 4 hrs. at room temp. the soln. was acidified with HOAc and extd. with Et₂O. A Na₂CO₃ ext. of the Et₂O soln. on acidification yielded sinapic acid. In the study of the structure of the pigment, 1 g. of the anthocyanin boiled for 3 min. with 20-40 cc. of 20% HCl yielded glucose and cyanidin, filtered off after 24 hrs., standing in a refrigerator. 1.84 g. of the resulting aglucone, after purification by conversion to the iodide and then back again to the chloride, was added to a melt of 30 g. KOH and 6 cc. H₂O (100°) and heated for 8 min. to 250°. The mass suddenly cooled was acidified and extd. with Et₂O. The acid constituent of this ext., the only one analyzed, was protocatechonic acid. The phenolic component of the aglucone, phloroglucinol, was obtained from an Et₂O ext. after refluxing of the aglucone for 1 hr. with 30% KOH and then acidifying.

C. T. Ichniowski

Pigments of violet potatoes *Lycium Chamaecrista*,
Rozkošsky (form. 15, 491, 505 (1925)). The anthers and
 methods of isolation of 2 tubers to unreported anthocyanins,
 "tuberin" and "negretin," closely related and occurring
 in almost equal quantities in the violet potato are reported.
 The pigments were obtained as follows: 1.5 kg. of dried
 potatoes is macerated with 3 l. MeOH contg. 2%
 HCl, set aside for 18 hrs., filtered and the residue on the
 filter is washed with 1 l. MeOH contg. 1% HCl. The
 combined filtrates treated with twice their vol. of Et₂O
 and set aside for 2 hrs. with 300 cc. of hot MeOH and filtered.
 The filtrate was extd. with 4 times its vol. of Et₂O. H₂O
 The filtrate treated with 4 times its vol. of the tuberin
 crude pigments which after treatment with 500 cc. of Et₂O
 and setting aside for 24 hrs., yielded a soln. of negretin
 with small amts. of tuberin pptd. as the Ph. salt and boiled with
 chloride (I). 4% HCl was converted to the chloride (II)
 after pptn. with Et₂O. Negretin. Purification of I was
 carried out by treating 4 g. of I in 150 cc. hot H₂O with
 peric acid (III) (4 g. per 150 cc.) and setting aside for
 24 hrs. in a refrigerator. The filtrate, recrystd. from cold
 Et₂O, was converted to pure I by soln. in 500 cc. MeOH
 contg. 4% HCl, pptn. with 5% HCl, I after drying in
 vacuum (12 mm.) over CaCl₂ at 105° extds. in 8% an-
 hydrous, 5 g. I is hydrolyzed by dissolving in 5% ac-
 etic acid, acidified weakly
 NaOH with cooling (24 hr.). The soln., acidified weakly

[illegible]

127 AND 128 CODES		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES CODE	140 AND 141 CODES
62 Colouring matter of red beetroot (Beta vulgaris, L.). J. J. O'SHEA (Proc. Chem., 1955, 32, 1-2). A dark red to reddish-violet glucoside was isolated from 20% methyl alcohol extracts of red beetroot. The glucoside was amorphous and contained 5.5-7.5% N and 3.6-5.0% methoxyl; the methoxyl content rose with increasing duration of contact with HCl-methyl alcohol and it is probable that the pigment does not initially contain methoxyl groups. The pigment yield products not having the anthocyanidin structure when hydrolysed with 2N-NaOH, and give methylated aglycones of approx. the same chemical composition when hydrolysed with HCl-methyl alcohol. R. T.			
ASS-11.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
EDON SYNDICATE		EDON BOWERY	
10000 00	10000 010 000 000	10000 010 000 000	10000 010 000 000

157 AND 158 INDEX		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
BC	1-3	Colouring matter of red gum (II). I. CHEN, L. J. SHAN, and J. H. CHEN (Rou. Chim., 1964, 28, 172-181). The compound (II) (A, 1963, 17, 71) is a red crystalline solid, m.p. 118° (decomp.). It is prepared from diortho-methoxyprotopsectic acid chloride (I) and 3,4-dihydroxy-2-benzoylbenzaldehyde in EtOH-EtOAc. The compound (II) is a red crystalline solid, m.p. 118° (decomp.). It is prepared from diortho-methoxyprotopsectic acid chloride (I) and 3,4-dihydroxy-2-benzoylbenzaldehyde in EtOH-EtOAc. The compound (II) is a red crystalline solid, m.p. 118° (decomp.). It is prepared from diortho-methoxyprotopsectic acid chloride (I) and 3,4-dihydroxy-2-benzoylbenzaldehyde in EtOH-EtOAc.	R. T.
157 AND 158 INDEX PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			

CA 110

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Coloring matter of the red beet. Irena Chmielewska. *Spawoz. Techn. Nauk. Warsz. Wpzd., Ciasto III*, 31, No. 1-3, 25-6 (1938); *Chimie & Industrie* 43, 101; cf. C. A. 32, 8487. The pigment of the red beet was isolated in the form of the Pb salt of the anthocyan, which is difficultly sol. in water. On treatment with EtOH it yields 2 monoglucosides, one red and the other violet, the red being a deriv. of the violet. Hydrolysis of these glucosides by HCl in MeOH soln. yields violet-colored methylated anthocyanidines. Their analysis showed the presence of 2 N atoms, 2 acid groups and probably 2 OH groups. A. Papirnan-Couture

ADD-35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

CA

THE STRUCTURE OF MONOSACCHARIDES. Irena Chmielewska (Univ. of Warsaw, Poland). Wiadomosci Chem. 1, No. 6, 1-8 (1947). —A review with 33 references. A. S.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11A

1120

Hoparic, Irena Chmielewska (Univ. Warsaw, Poland)
Wiadomości Chem. 6, 278 (1959) -- A review with 36
references Adam Spozynski

P.T.A.

*Chemistry & Chemical
Technology*

844

541.98 : 547.728 : 547.811 : 577.1

Chmielewska-L. Jurecka B. Relation between Structure and Biological Activity of Compounds of the Dicoumarol Type.

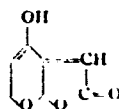
"Zależność między budową a działaniem biologicznym typu dikumarolu". *Przemysł Chemiczny*. No. 5, 1950, pp. 288-290, 2 tabs.

This research has been undertaken to prove that the biological activity of dicoumarol is related to the ability of forming a cyclic closure of ketal structure: α — hydroxy α , β — dihydro-pyran with unsaturated bond in position α' β' to ring oxygen. On the basis of research work carried out the authors modify their initial hypothesis: both structures — α — hydroxy α , β — dihydro-pyran, as well as α — hydroxy α , β — dihydro-furan, may be responsible for anti-prothrombin activity.

CA

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Structure of patulin. Irena Chmielewska. *Przemysl Chem* 6, 46-8 (1930) (English summary). On the basis of the exptl. work of Engel, *et al.* (*C.I.* 44, 619a), and Woodward and Singh (*C.A.* 43, 2993c) on the structure of patulin and the author's research on the structure of pyrones, the following structure is proposed for patulin:



Frank Gonet

CHIMIELEWSKA, I.
MANICKI, J.; RACZYNSKA-BOJANOWSKA, K.; JURECKA, B.; CHMIELEWSKA, I.

Investigations of the effect on the animal organism of amino acids obtained by hydrolysis of whole animal blood. Polski tygod. lek. 6 nos.13-14:501-506 2 Apr 1951. (CJML 20:11)

1. Of the Second Surgical Clinic (Head -- Prof. Jan. Mossakowski, M.D.) of Warsaw Medical Academy and of the Department of Biochemistry of the Central Institute of Industrial Chemistry.

CHMIELEWSKA, I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

② Chem
K vitamins and antivitamins. I. Chmielewska and J. Cielak. *Przemysl Chem.* 8, 195-213 (1954); *Ch. Abstr.* 47, 9773d.—The lactone of 3,5-dioxohexanoic acid with CH_3N gives a 1:3 mixt. of 2-methoxy-6-methyl-4-pyrone and 4-methoxy-6-methyl-2-pyrone. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, m. 80-90°. The structure of the products is confirmed by comparison of their absorption spectra with those of known 2- and 4-pyrones.

CHMIELEWSKA, T.

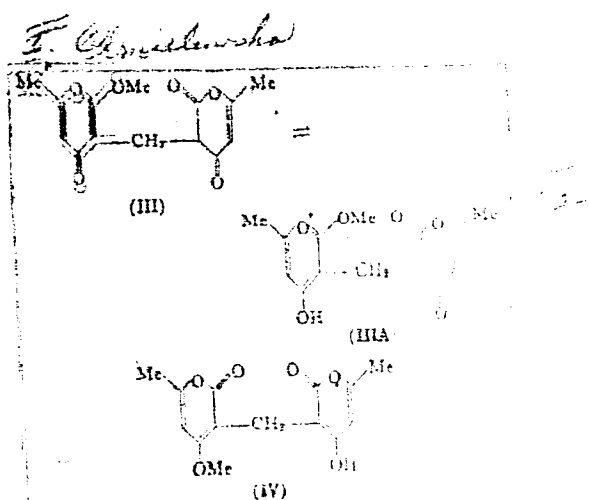
POL.

Y Yangonin and *peridoyangonin*. T. Chmielewska and J. Cielak. *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Classe III*, 1, 251-252 (1959); *Revue Chim.* 28, 38-42 (1959) (English summary). — Excess CH_2Cl_2 was added to 0.7 g. of yangonin (m.p. 237-9°, the soln. was filtered, the filtrate acid. with conc. HCl, and the ppt. decomposed with excess Et_3NH in Et_2O , give, after evapn., 0.1 g. of (6-methoxy-2-ethyl-2-methoxy-2-oxocyclohexylidene)-4-methoxy-2-oxocyclohexylidene (III), m.p. 134-5°. The anal. calc. for $C_{20}H_{32}O_6$ (320.45) give: C, 65.94%; H, 8.47%. The anal. found: C, 65.8%; H, 8.5%. The compound is soluble in CH_2Cl_2 , $CHCl_3$, and CH_3COCH_3 . Both II and III form complex salts with CH_2Cl_2 , $CHCl_3$, and CH_3COCH_3 . The results show that methyl yangonin is a derivative of the group of yangonins. — (J. Chmielewska, Warszawa, Poland)

Chemical Abstracts

POL. Vitamin and antivitamin K. The isomeric monoethers of 3,6-dimethylmethoxy-methyl-2,4-pyrenone (I, Chakravarti and J. C. S. G. (Oxy. Watsaw), *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1952, 25, 149-52, 1574); cf. C.A. 45, 5183; — in a previous paper (loc. cit.) on the mechanism of vitamin and antivitamin K action, the tautomerism of 6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4,4H-dione had been established. To investigate the mechanism of this compds., 3,6-dimethylmethoxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4,4H-dione (II) was used as a model. Methylation of 8 g. I with CH_3N_3 in Et_2O gave 2 compds.: 1 g. product (II) mol. in Et_2O , m. 199-201°, shown to be 3,6-dimethylmethoxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one, and 4 g. III, mol. in Et_2O . III was sepd. from Et_2O as a cryst. HCl salt, free base, glass-like mass. On heating (90-5°) III decomd. into I. Other properties of III corresponded to already known derivs. of 2-methoxy-4H-pyran-4-one and thus its structure is represented by III or IIIA. IV, m. 147-9° was obtained by methylation of the mono-Na salt of I with CH_3N_3 ; more CH_3N_3 gave II.

1952



Chmielewska, Irena

578.6:581.10

Methods of Investigating Components of Plants. (Collective work edited by Irena Chmielewska)

"Metody badania składników roślin". (Praca zbiorowa pod red. Ireny Chmielewskiej). Warszawa, 1955. PWRiL. 161, 320 pp., 95 figs., 20 tabs.

Deals with the preparation of plants for research work, fundamental chemical and physicochemical methods used in determining components of plants, and isolation of various compounds contained in plants.

the use of deception of subjects in the
the use of human subjects

CHMIELEWSKA, I.

BELZECKA, K.; CHMIELEWSKA, I.

Effect of glucose on utilisation of intravenous cattle blood protein hydrolysate in humans. Acta biochim. polon. 3 no.4: 497-510 1956.

1. Z Zakładu Chemii Fizjologicznej A.M. w Warszawie i Katedry Chemii Organicznej U.W.

(AMINO ACID MIXTURES,

protein hydrolysates from cattle plasma, eff. of glucose on utilisation in humans (Pol))

(GLUCOSE, effects,

on protein hydrolysate from cattle plasma utilisation in humans after intravenous admin. (Pol))

041112
RENA

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11456.

Author : Chmielewska, I., Cieslak, J., and Szpalerska, K.

Inst :

Title : Vitamins and Antivitamins K. VII. Synthesis of 3-Sub-
stituted Derivatives of 4-hydroxycoumarin

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 30, No 3, 813-823 (1956) (in Polish with
an English summary)

Abstract: The following standard substances have been synthesized
for the purpose of investigating the relationship between
chemical structure and anticoagulating activity: 3-
(1'-phenylethyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (I), mp 207-208°; 3-
(2'-phenylpropyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (II), mp 159-161°;
3-(2'-phenylbutyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (III), mp 146-148°;

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4-

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11456.

3-(1'-phenylbutyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin (IV), mp 194-196°. The methyl ester (ME) of I has an mp of 107-109°; ME II, mp 112-113°; ME III, mp 109-110°; ME IV, mp 117-118°. The synthesis of the above compounds is based on cyclization following Claisen condensation of derivatives of the ME of salicylic acid substituted in the phenol ring by the residue by the corresponding phenylaliphatic acid. 3-phenylbutyric and 3-phenylcaproic acids are obtained from the corresponding 3-hydroxy-3-phenylaliphatic acids; 4-phenylvaleric acid is obtained from 4-methylbutyrolactone and C₆H₆ by a Friedel-Crafts reaction; 4-phenylcaproic acid is obtained by the action of CH₂N₂ on the acid chloride of 3-phenylvaleric acid. The UV absorption curves and the values of $\lambda_{\max}$ and $\lambda_{\min}$ for I, II, III

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- . POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11456.

and IV are given. The coumarins I, II, III, and IV are obtained by the addition of the ME of o-acylsalicylic acid to finely dispersed Na suspended in paraffin oil at 240-250° in amounts of 1.0 mol acid per 1.2 mol Na. The temperature is maintained for 19 min, the reaction mixture is cooled, and the paraffin oil is decanted. The residue is dissolved in water, acidified to pH 3.0 with HCl (acid), and extracted with ether. The salicylic acid is removed by extracting with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃. The product is then extracted from the ether layer with 1% NaOH. The alkaline extract is acidified and the product is crystallized from petroleum ether with bp 80-100°. For Communication VI see RZhKhim, 1955, 9595.

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IELEWSKA

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances and
their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11457.

Author : Cieslak, J. and Chmielewska, I.

Inst :

Title : Vitamins and Antivitamins K. VIII. Tautomerism of
3,3'-methylene-bis-(2,4-pyrone)

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 30, No 3, 825-838 (1956) (in Polish with
a summary in English)

Abstract: The action of diazomethane (DM) on 3,3'-methylenebis-(6-
methyl-2,4-pyrone) (I) gives 3,3'-methylenebis-(4-methoxy-
6-methyl- λ -pyrone), mp 90-95° (decomp with elimination
of CH₃Cl and the formation of I). The action of (C₂H₅)₂NH
on the latter product affords the free base C₁₄H₁₄O₆ (III).
The action of DM on I in a methanolic KOH solution gives

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POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances and
their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11457.

3'-(4-ethoxy-6-methyl- χ -pyrone)-methylene-3-(4-hydroxy-6-methyl- χ -pyrone) (IV), mp 147-149° (from benzene-petroleum ether). The action of an excess of DM on IV gives II. On the reaction with a solution of diazoethane (DE) I gives 3'-(4-ethoxy-6-methyl- χ -pyrone)-methylene-3-(4-hydroxy-6-methyl- χ -pyrone) (V), mp 138-139° (from aqueous acetone); the action of an excess of DE on V gives 3,3'-methylenebis-(4-ethoxy-6-methyl-pyrone) (VI), mp 177-179° (from aqueous acetone). II and DE and V and DM give 3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl- χ -pyrone)-methylene-3'-(4-ethoxy-6-methyl- χ -pyrone), mp 145-147° (from aqueous acetone). The following ethers of dicoumarol have been prepared by various methods (the mp are given): monomethyl, 172-175° (from aqueous CH₃OH); monoethyl,

Card : 2/3

27.

ROLAND/Organic Chemistry. Naturally Occurring Substances
and their Synthetic Analogs.

G-3

Abs Jour: R ferat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11457.

172-174° (from aqueous CH₃OH); diethyl, 183-185° (from aqueous alcohol; methyl ethyl, 127-128° (from aqueous acetone). All of the above ethers have the α, α' -pyrone configuration. Since I on methylation gives 50% α -pyrone and 50% α' -pyrone, the authors assume that I and its ethers have dipole structures in which the pyrone residues have charges of varying polarity. The curves for the UV spectra of III, IV, 4-methoxy-6-methyl- α -pyrone, and 2-methoxy-6-methyl- α' -pyrone as well as the UV spectra of II, III and IV are given.

Card : 3/3

CHMIELEWSKA IRINA

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7952

Author : Chmielewska, Cieslak, Kraczkiewicz.

Inst : Not given

Title : Method of Producing and Properties of 6-methyl-4-methoxy-pyrone and 6-methyl-2-methoxy-γ pyrone

Orig Pub : Roczn. chem., 1956, 30, No 3, 1009-1011

Abstract : As a result of methylating 6-methyl-2,4-pyrone with CH_2N_2 were produced 6-methyl-4-methoxy- α -pyrone (I) with a m.p. of 89-90°C (H_2PtCl_6 salt, m.p. 125-126°C) and 6-methyl-2-methoxy- γ -pyrone (II) with a m.p. of 91-92°C. II reacts with HCl to yield the salt $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{O}_3\text{Cl}$, which decomposes at 83-85°C or under the action of dilute HCl to form 6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4-(3H)-dione. Boiling II in a methanol solution of HCl

Card 1/2

5

CHMIELEWSKA, I.

Henryk Wieland, 4VI. 1877 - 5. VIII. 1957. Postepy biochem 3 no.3:351-352 1957.

(OBITUARIES,

Wieland, H.O. (Pol))

Chmielewska I.
RACZYNSKA-BOJANOWSKA, K.; CHMIELEWSKA, I.

Utilization by the human organism of peptides following intravenous administration of cattle blood protein hydrolysates. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:512-513 1957.

1. Z Zakladu Chemii Fizjologicznej A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr J. Heller Z Zakladu Chemii Organicznej U. W. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr I. Chmielewska.

(AMINO ACID MIXTURES,

protein hydrolysates, utilization of peptides in humans (Pol

(PEPTIDES, metabolism,

utilization after intravenous admin. of protein hydrolysates (Pol))